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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,392	12/15/2000	Joseph E. Augenbraun	WGATES-14	8040
7590	02/02/2004		EXAMINER	
William A. Blake, Jones, Tullar & Cooper, P.C. P.O. Box 2266 Eads Station Arlington, VA 22202			SALCE, JASON P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
			DATE MAILED: 02/02/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/736,392	AUGENBRAUN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Jason P Salce	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 3 and 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 3 and 12 are objected to because of the following informalities: Lines 3 and 5 should read, “to one or more edges of a frame” and “nearest to said selected object”. Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: 63, 80, 86, 91, 92, 94 and 95. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Kamada (U.S. Patent No. 6,622,306).

Referring to claim 1, Kamada discloses a video image generator for generating an image to be navigated (see Column 1, Lines 62-66 for generating an image on a display and navigating the objects on the display), each said video image including at least one object that can be navigated to and selected (see Column 2, Lines 63-67 for navigating to and selecting from one hot spot to another).

Kamada discloses a mapping application interfaced to said image generator for receiving navigation commands from an input device and instructing said video image generator to navigate to one or more of said objects, said mapping application including linking information identifying which of said objects is to be navigated to based upon a presently selected object and a received navigation command (see Column 2, Lines 3-9 for a transfer list, that allows a user to navigate to a specific hot spot depending on which direction the user inputs to the remote control).

Referring to claim 2, Kamada discloses that the video image generator is an Internet browser for generating Internet web pages (see Column 2, Lines 15-17 for displaying a web page).

Referring to claim 3, Kamada discloses that the video images (HTML file displayed) include a plurality of frames (for example, an image (as presented in figure 1) has a frame where element A is highlighted, then the next frame would contain a frame where element B is highlighted in response to a user input), each containing one or more objects (elements A through G in Figure 1), and said mapping application generates an edge of frame indication for a selected object if it is adjacent to one or more edges of a frame (see Figure 14 for a transfer list, which is generated and directs

the HTML file from one hot spot to another), and employs said edge of frame indication in conjunction with a command received from an input device to link said selected object to an object in an adjacent frame that is nearest to said selected object in a direction that is dependent on the received command (see again Figure 14 and Column 8, Lines 47-63 for a transfer list that is responsive to a user's command and navigates through hot spots in accordance with which direction is selected by the user).

Referring to claim 4, see rejection of claim 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5-6, 9-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamada in view of Goodman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,100,875).

Referring to claim 5, Kamada discloses all of the limitations in claim 1, and further discloses a navigation application interfaced to the image generator and mapping application for receiving navigation and selection commands from a keyboard (see Column 4, Lines 44-47 for a navigation program 13 which displays the images generated by the image generator and is capable of receiving commands to jump to a linked destination), and sending the command to the image generator (see Column 4, Lines 44-47 for a navigation program 13 which displays the images generated by the image generator and is capable of receiving commands to jump to a linked destination),

but fails to teach converting a keyboard command into a mouse cursor movement control command. Goodman discloses a keyboard that allows a user to press a key that cause the keyboard to emulate a mouse's cursor movements (see Column 2, Lines 1-8). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the keyboard (element 30 in Figure 2), as taught by Kamada, using the keyboard w/ mouse emulation, as taught by Goodman, for the purpose of allowing a user to perform mouse-like operations without the necessity of a flat, steady surface (see Column 1, Lines 56-62 of Goodman) and also eliminate the need for an extra device (an actual mouse), which would provide an extra port to the user for connecting another external device.

Referring to claim 6, see rejection of claim 5, and also note that the mouse emulation mode is only active while the "additional function key" (see Column 2, Lines 6-8) is actuated for a predetermined period of time.

Referring to claim 9, see rejection of claim 5 (where Kamada teaches all of the limitations in claim 1).

Referring to claims 10-13, see rejection of claims 2, 1 and 3-4, respectively for where Kamada teaches these limitations.

Referring to claim 15, see rejection of claim 6.

5. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamada in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,077,607).

Referring to claim 8, Kamada discloses all of the limitations in claim 1, as well as a terminal device interfaced to said headend with one or more transmission links (see

Figure 3, for set top box 1 connected to transmission link 2, where the set top box can communicate with a web server (see Column 5, Line 67 and Column 6, Lines 1-2).

Kamada also discloses an input device (element 30 in Figure 3), which communicates with terminal device (through element 32 in element 1 in Figure 3) for sending navigation and selection commands through said terminal device and said transmission links to said image generator (see Column 2, Lines 63-67 for transferring between hot spots and also selecting a hot spot to receive and display desired information from a web server). Kamada fails to teach that the network headend (web server) contains the image generator and mapping application. Johnson teaches generating screens and information in the screen to navigate to other screens (see Column 4, Lines 40-48 and Column 5, Lines 54-67 and Column 6, Lines 1-2). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the system of Kamada, by using the screen generator and mapping application (which screen will follow the first, second or third), as taught by Johnson, for the purpose of conserving memory at the client terminal, which allows a smaller memory to reside in the client terminal, resulting in a lower cost receiver.

Referring to claim 7, see rejection of claim 8.

6. Claims 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamada in view of Goodman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,100,875) in further view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,077,607).

Referring to claim 14, Kamada and Johnson teach of all the limitations in claims 9 and 11, as well as a terminal device interfaced to said headend with one or more

transmission links (see Figure 3, for set top box 1 connected to transmission link 2, where the set top box can communicate with a web server (see Column 5, Line 67 and Column 6, Lines 1-2). Kamada also discloses an input device (element 30 in Figure 3), which communicates with terminal device (through element 32 in element 1 in Figure 3) for sending navigation and selection commands through said terminal device and said transmission links to said image generator (see Column 2, Lines 63-67 for transferring between hot spots and also selecting a hot spot to receive and display desired information from a web server). Kamada and Goodman fail to teach that the network headend (web server) contains the image generator and mapping application. Johnson teaches generating screens and information in the screen to navigate to other screens (see Column 4, Lines 40-48 and Column 5, Lines 54-67 and Column 6, Lines 1-2). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the system of Kamada and Goodman, by using the screen generator and mapping application (which screen will follow the first, second or third), as taught by Johnson, for the purpose of conserving memory at the client terminal, which allows a smaller memory to reside in the client terminal, resulting in a lower cost receiver.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason P Salce whose telephone number is (703) 305-1824. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8am-6pm (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on (703) 305-4380. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-5359.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

January 20, 2004



HAI TRAN
PATENT EXAMINER